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Kimes

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(54) **COUPLING AND CONTROL ASSEMBLY INCLUDING A SENSOR**

F16D 41/04; F16D 27/108; F16D 41/125;
F16D 2300/18

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See application file for complete search history.

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Related U.S. Application Data

(63) Continuation-in-part of application No. 14/675,850, filed on Apr. 1, 2015, which is a continuation-in-part of application No. 14/288,819, filed on May 28, 2014, now Pat. No. 9,234,552, application No. 15/078,154,

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(51) **Int. Cl.**

B60W 10/02 (2006.01)

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(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC **F16D 27/108** (2013.01); **F16D 27/00** (2013.01); **F16D 27/10** (2013.01); **F16D 27/14** (2013.01); **F16D 41/02** (2013.01); **F16D 41/12** (2013.01); **F16D 41/125** (2013.01); **F16D 41/14** (2013.01);

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(58) **Field of Classification Search**

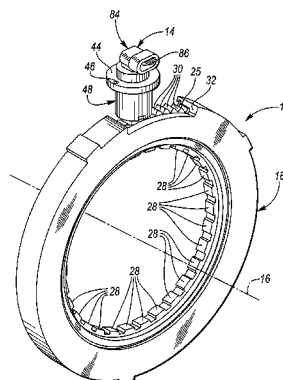
CPC F16D 27/14; F16D 41/12; F16D 27/10; F16D 41/14; F16D 27/00; F16D 41/02;

(57)

ABSTRACT

A coupling and control assembly including a sensor for providing an electrical signal for electronic transmission control is provided. The assembly includes a first coupling member which supports the sensor and a locking element and a second coupling member supported for rotation about a rotational axis. The second coupling member has a coupling face oriented to face radially with respect to the axis and has a set of ferromagnetic or magnetic locking formations. An electromechanical component is also supported by the first coupling member. Both the locking element and the sensor are in close-spaced opposition to the coupling face. The sensor senses magnetic flux to produce an electrical output signal indicative of a speed of rotation of the second coupling member. A variable magnetic field is generated in response to rotation of the locking formations past the sensor.

24 Claims, 17 Drawing Sheets



Related U.S. Application Data

which is a continuation-in-part of application No. 14/675,853, filed on Apr. 1, 2015, which is a continuation-in-part of application No. 14/288,819, filed on May 28, 2014, now Pat. No. 9,234,552.

- (60) Provisional application No. 61/941,741, filed on Feb. 19, 2014.

(51) **Int. Cl.**

F16D 27/14 (2006.01)

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F16D 27/00 (2006.01)

F16D 27/10 (2006.01)

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(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC . *F16D 2300/18* (2013.01); *F16D 2500/10493* (2013.01)

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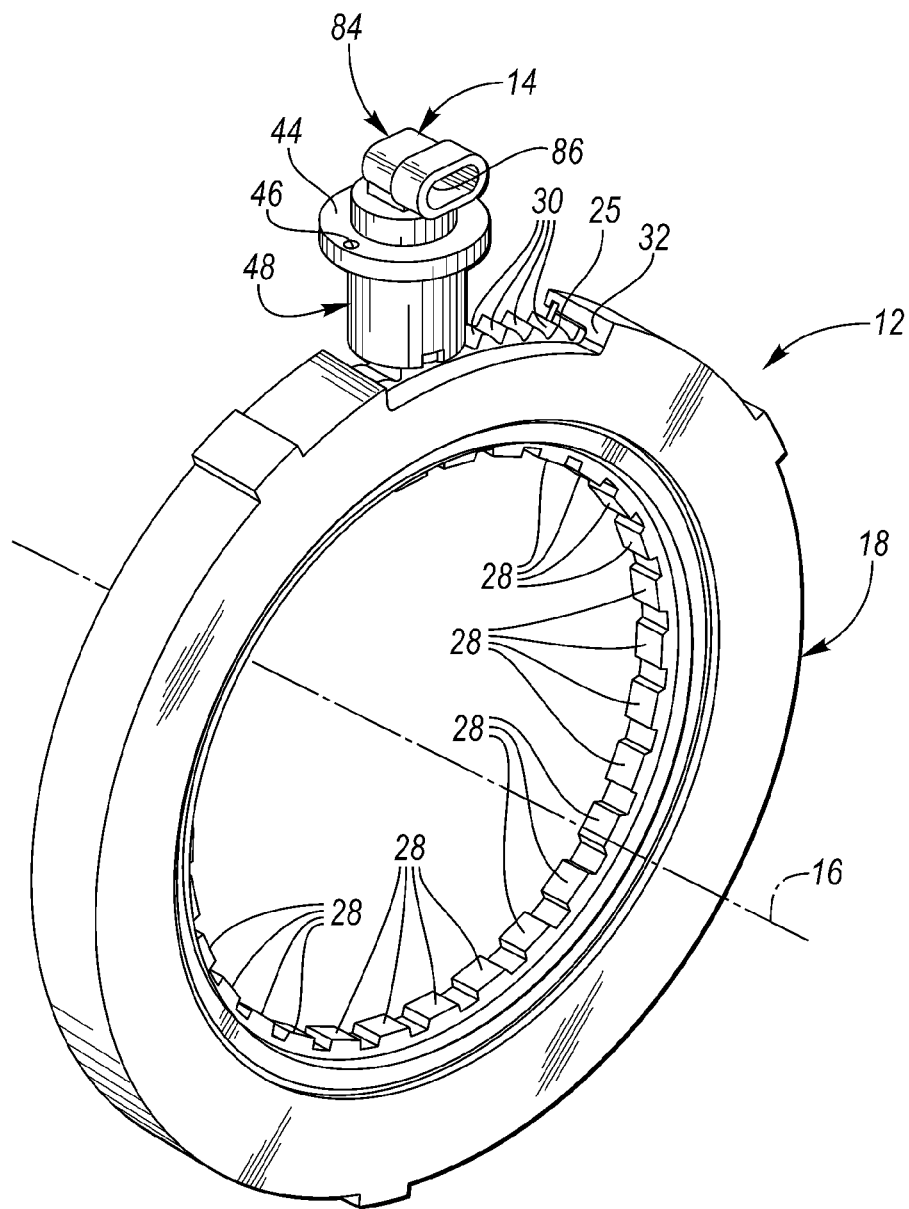
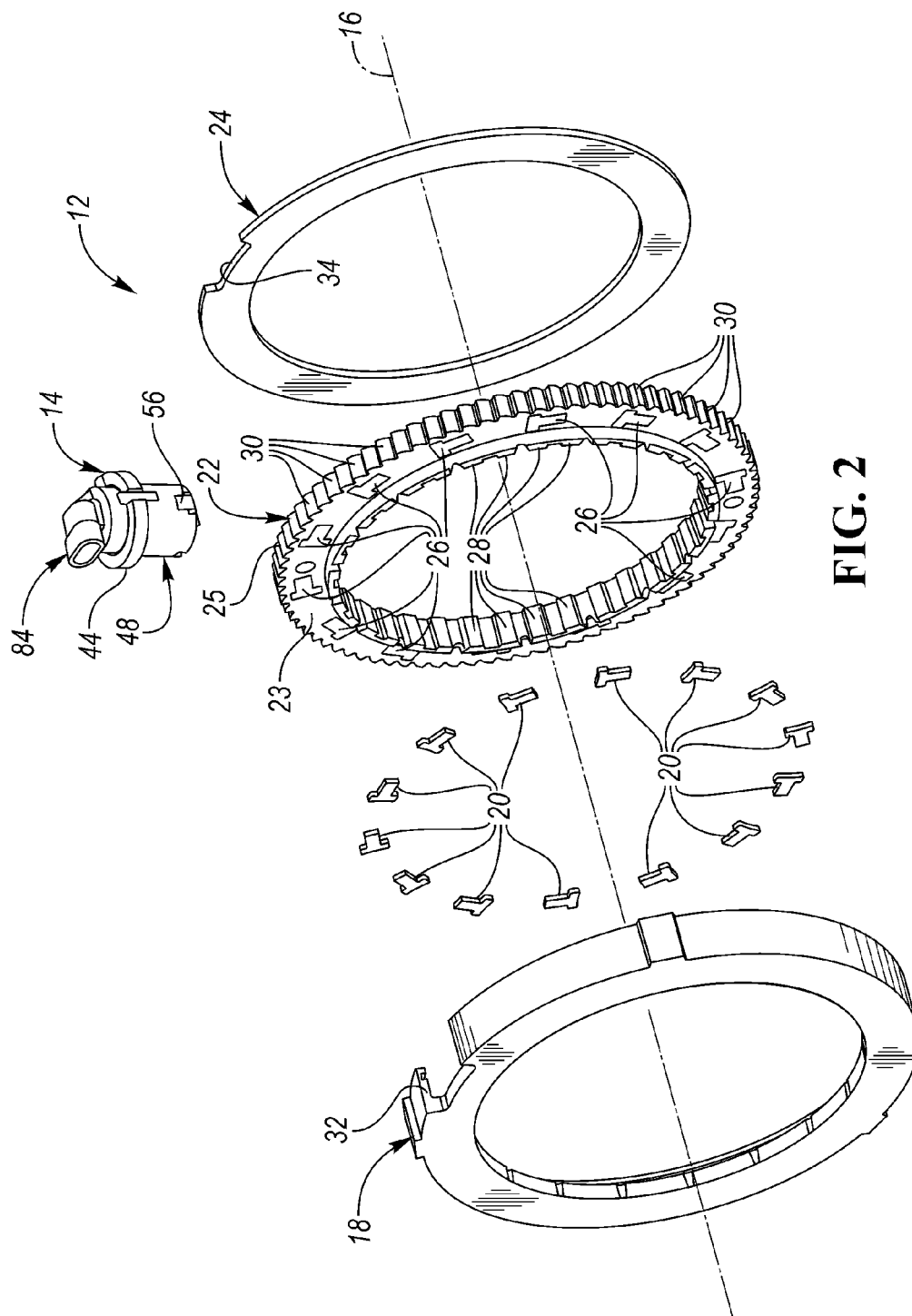


FIG. 1



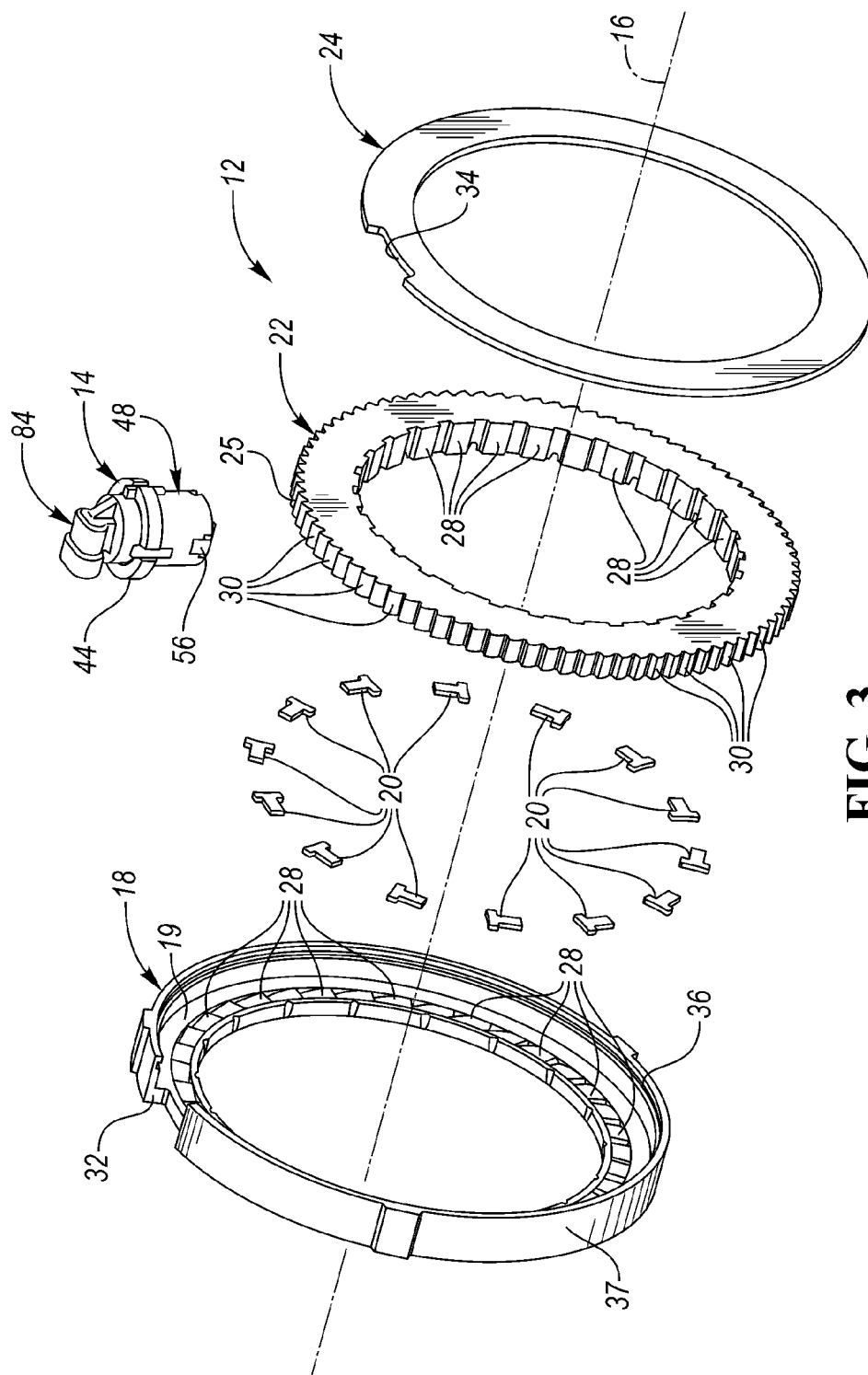


FIG. 3

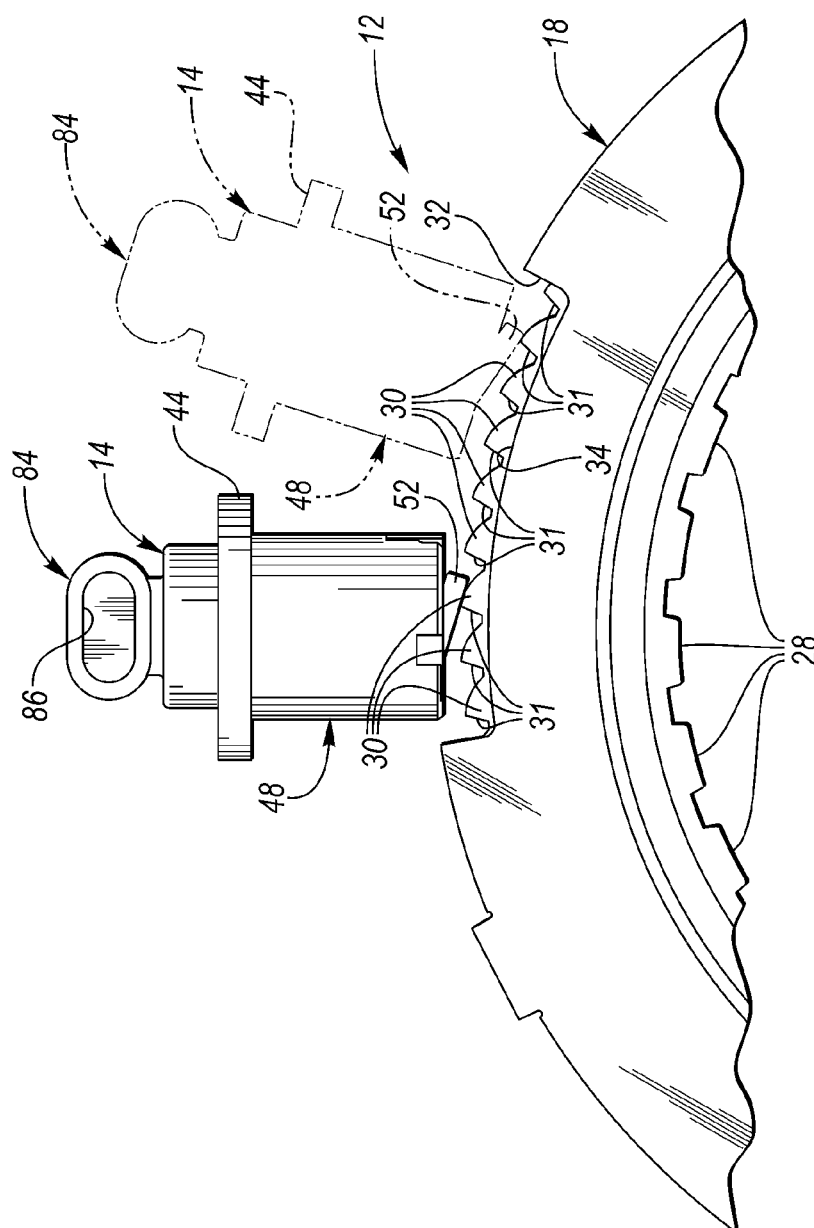


FIG. 4

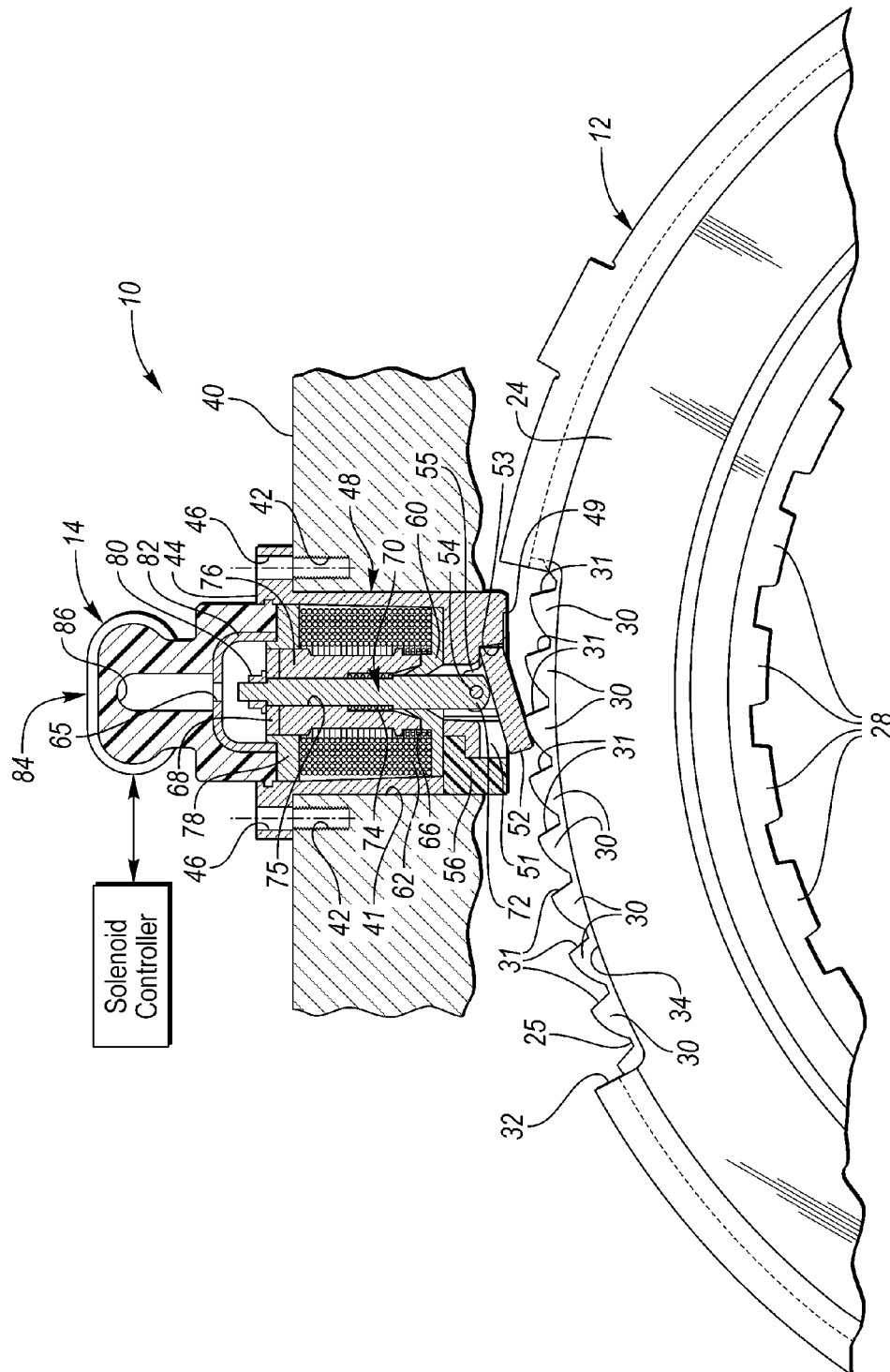


FIG. 5

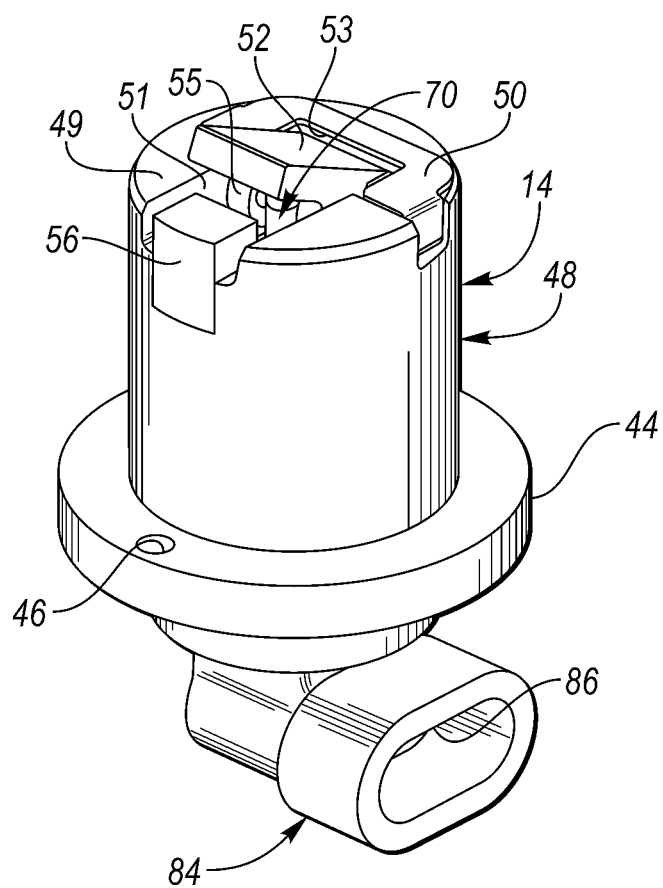
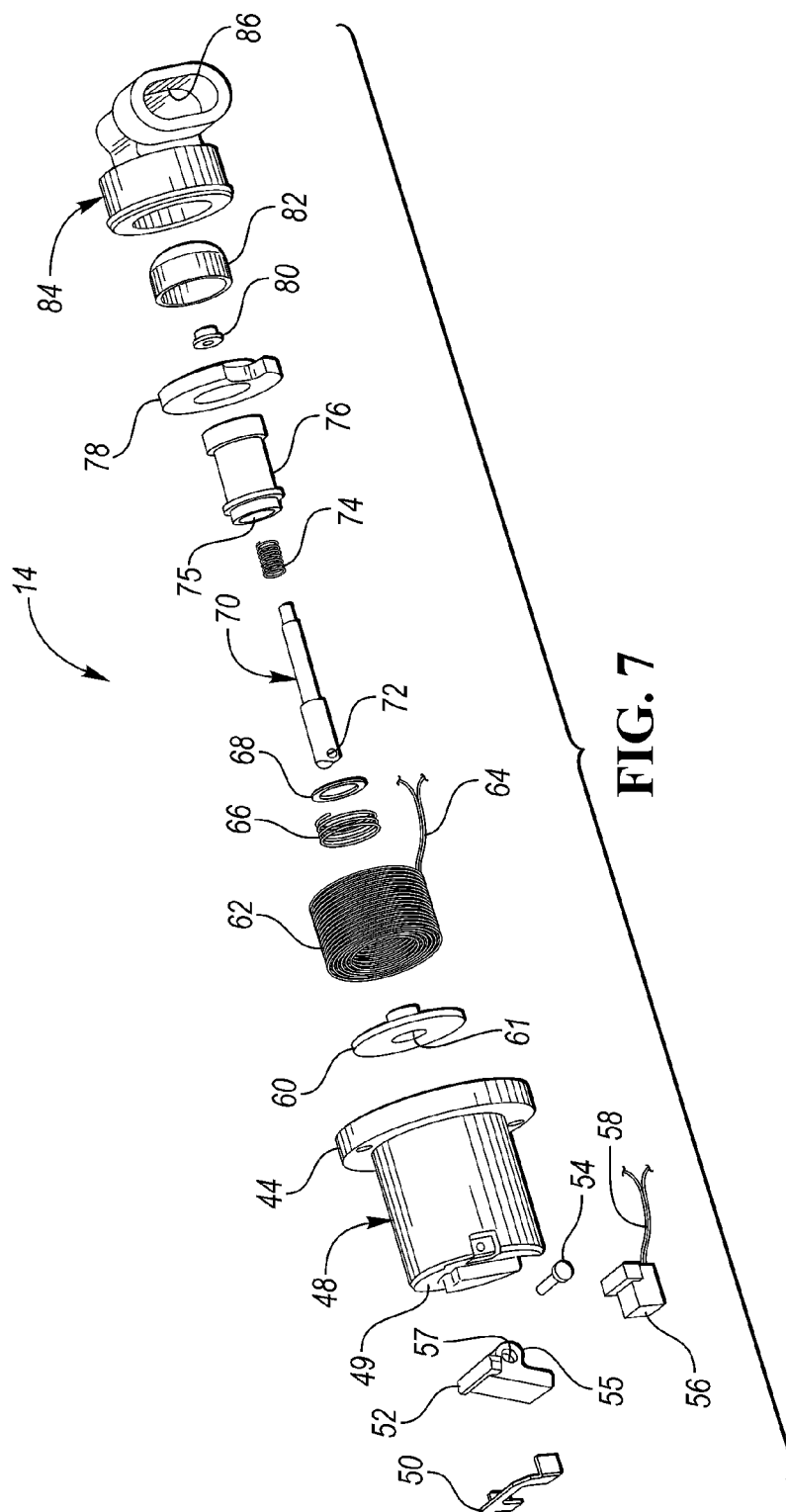


FIG. 6



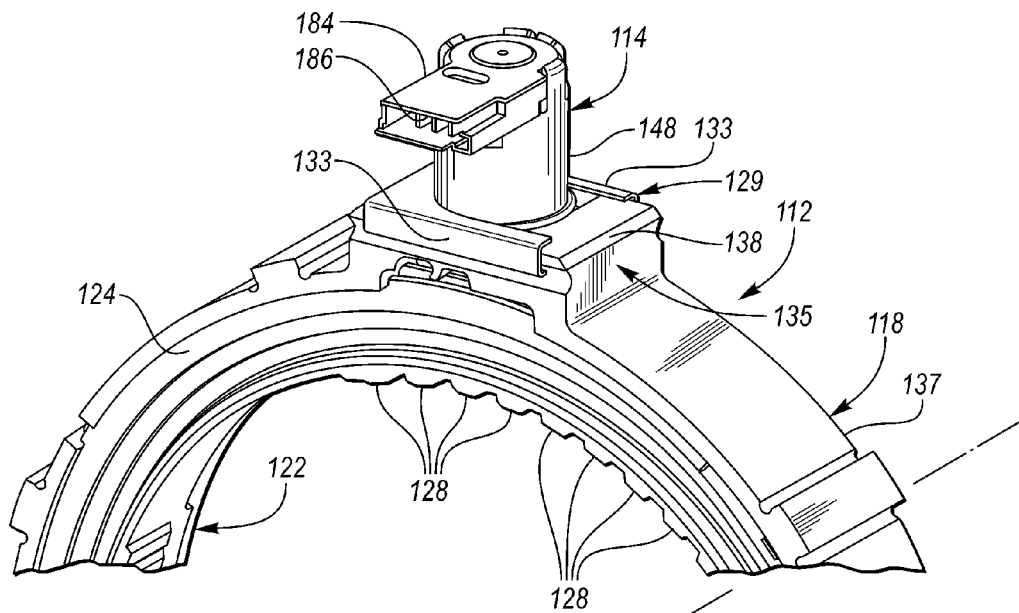


FIG. 8

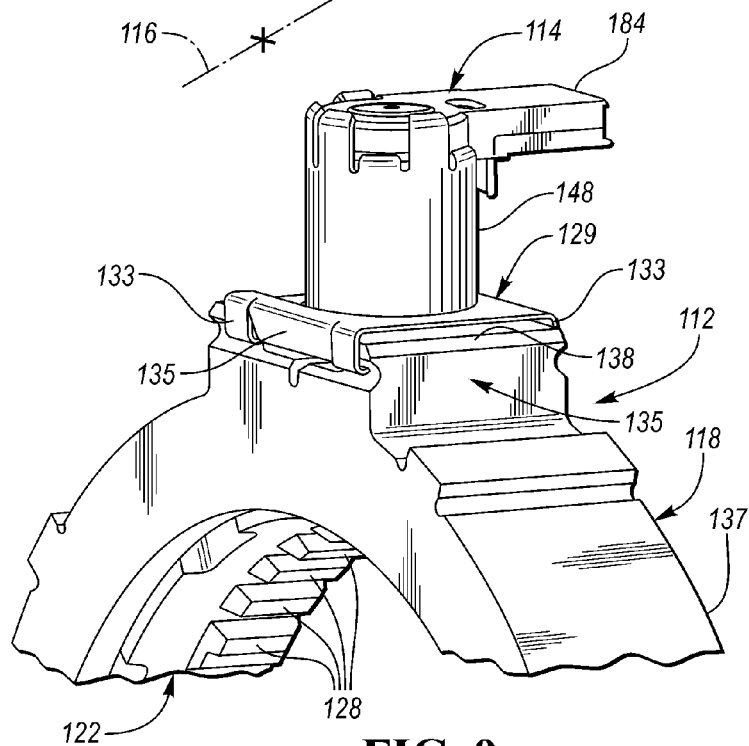


FIG. 9

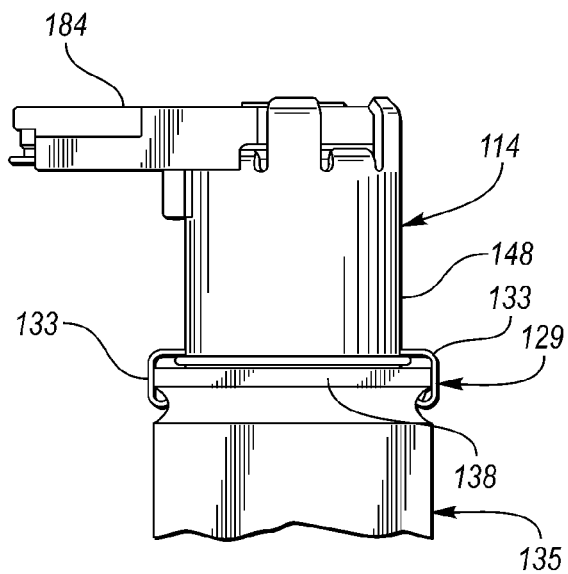


FIG. 10

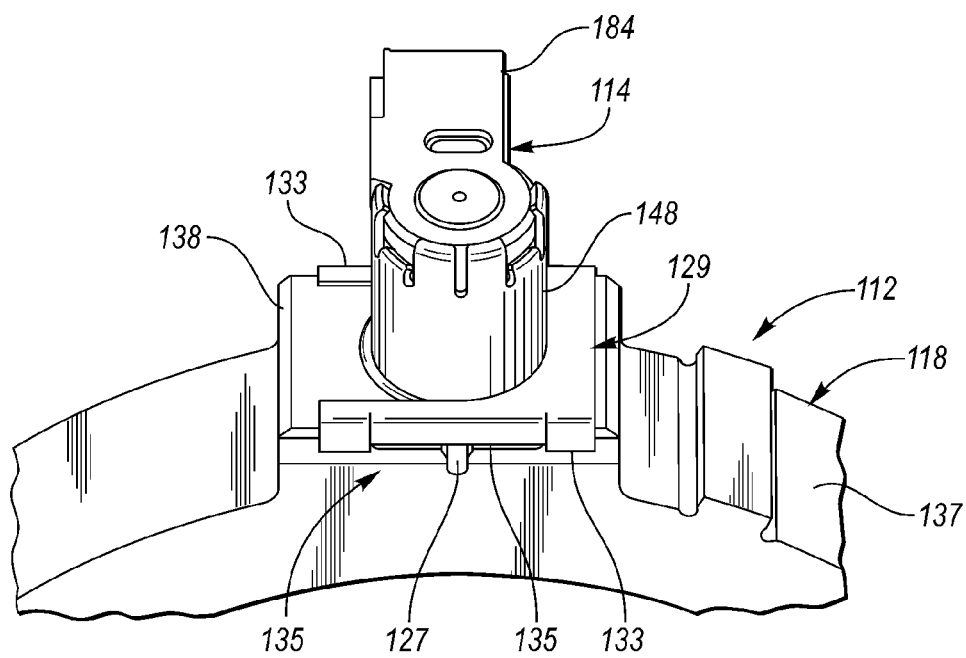


FIG. 11

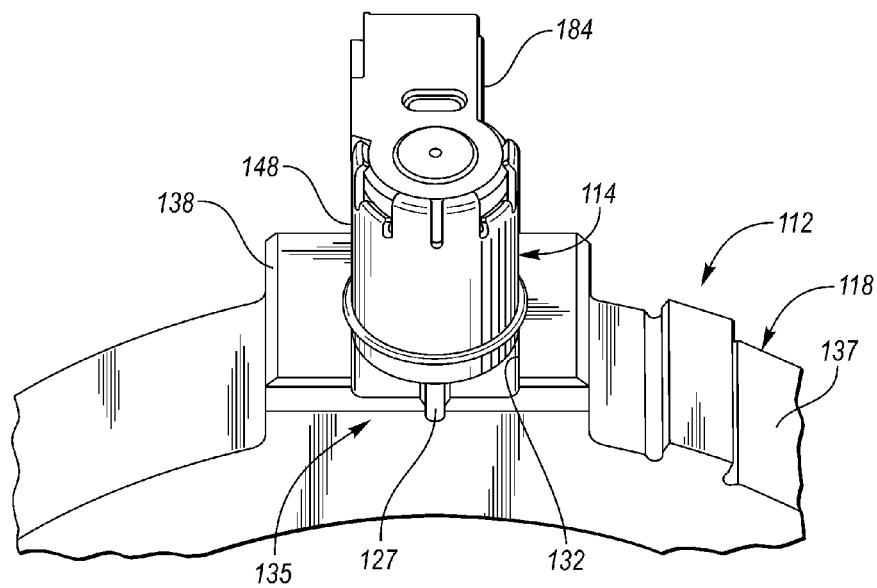


FIG. 12

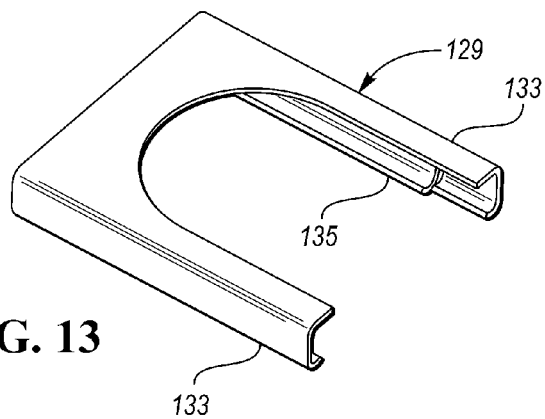


FIG. 13

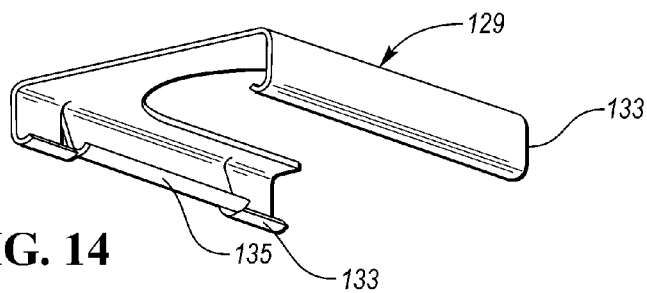
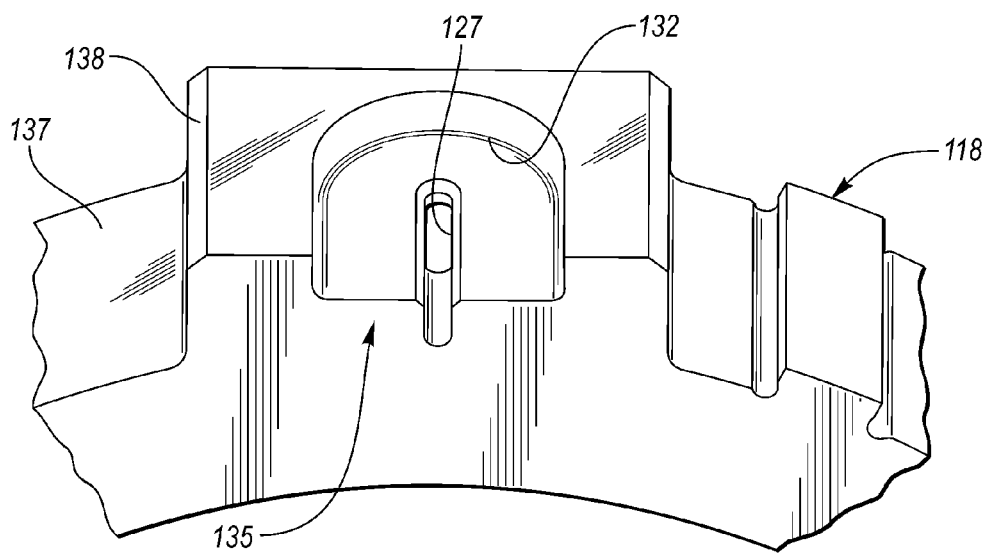
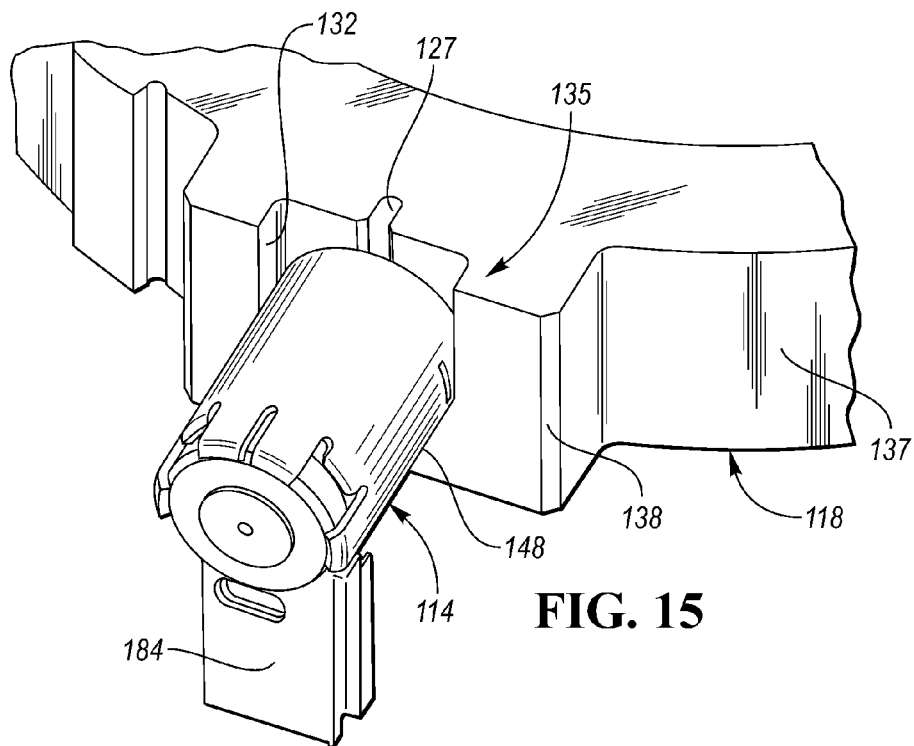
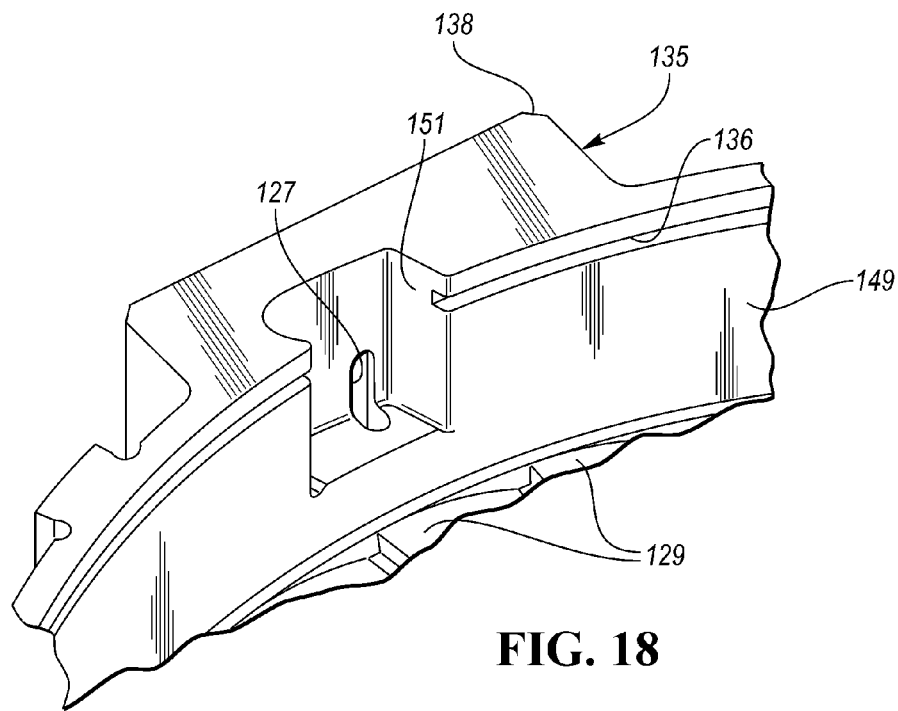
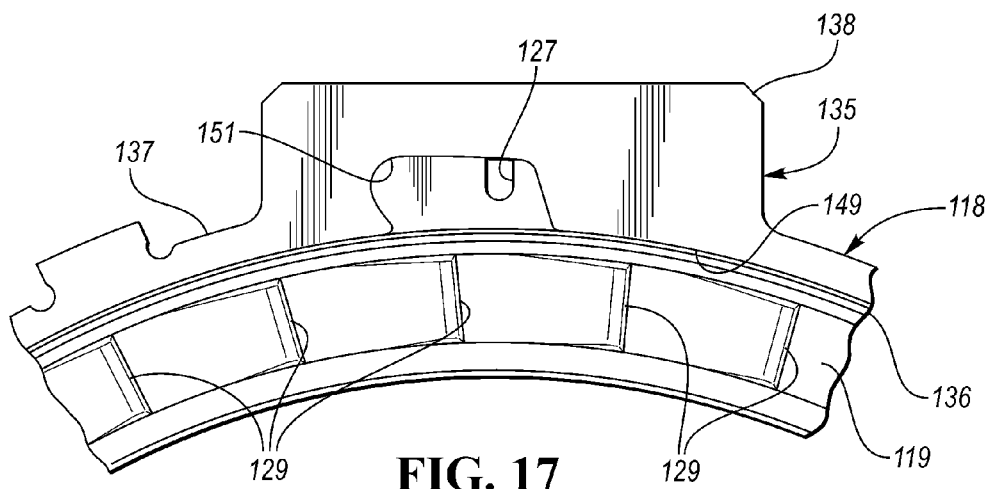


FIG. 14





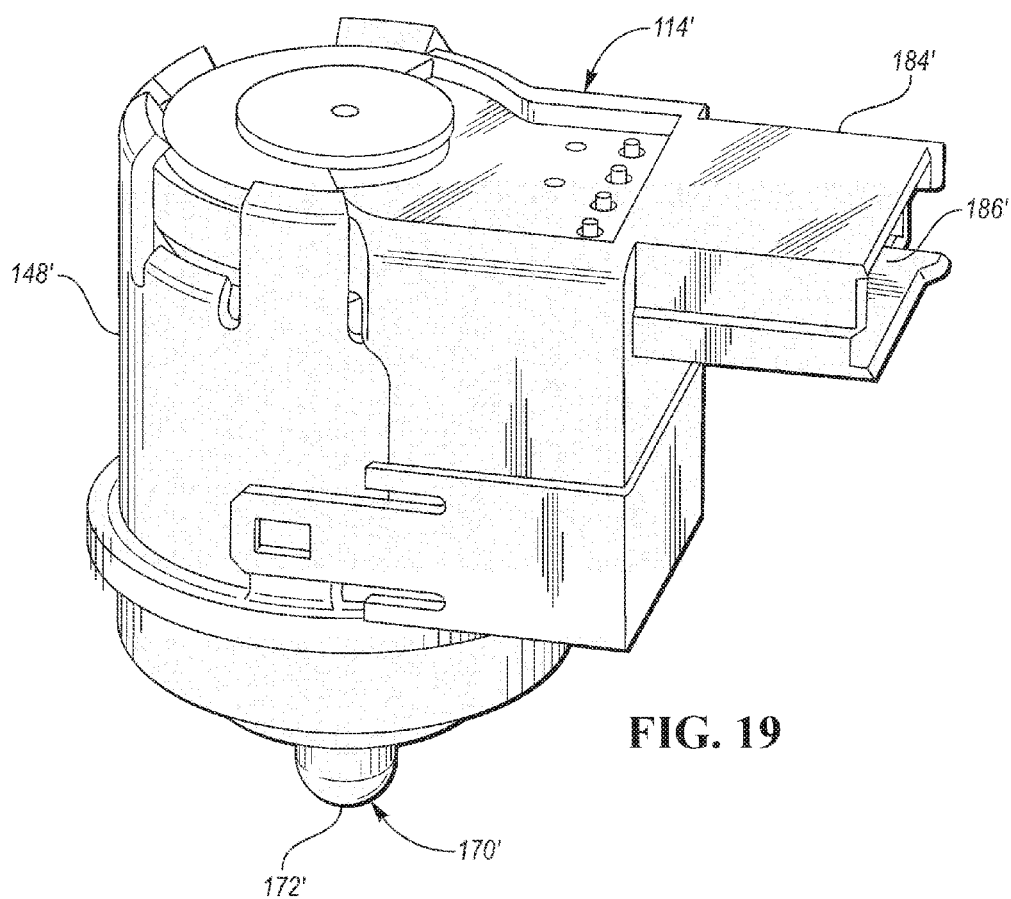


FIG. 19

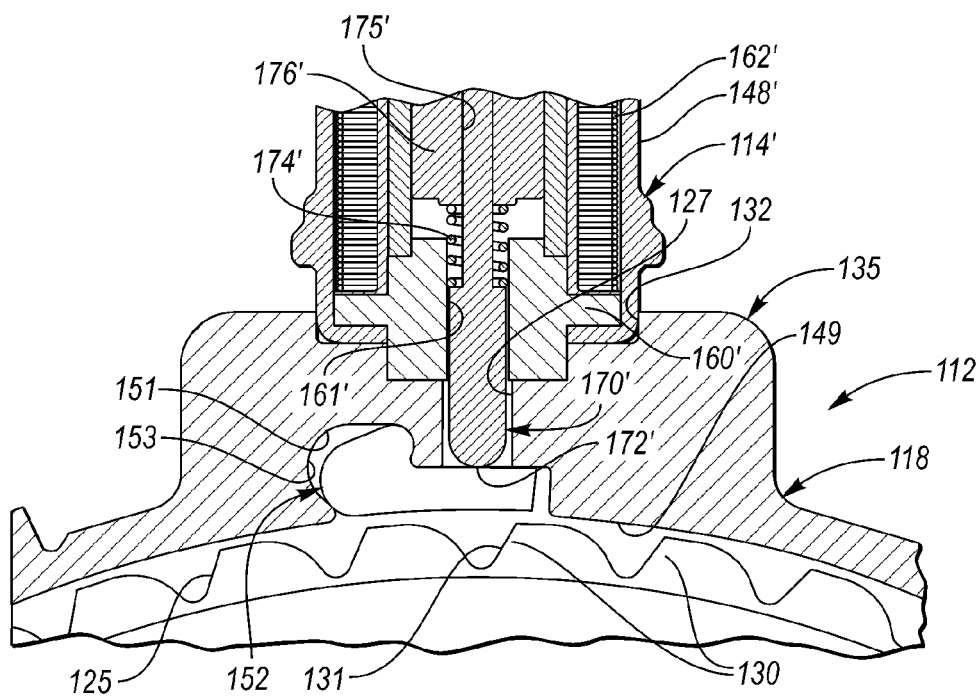


FIG. 20

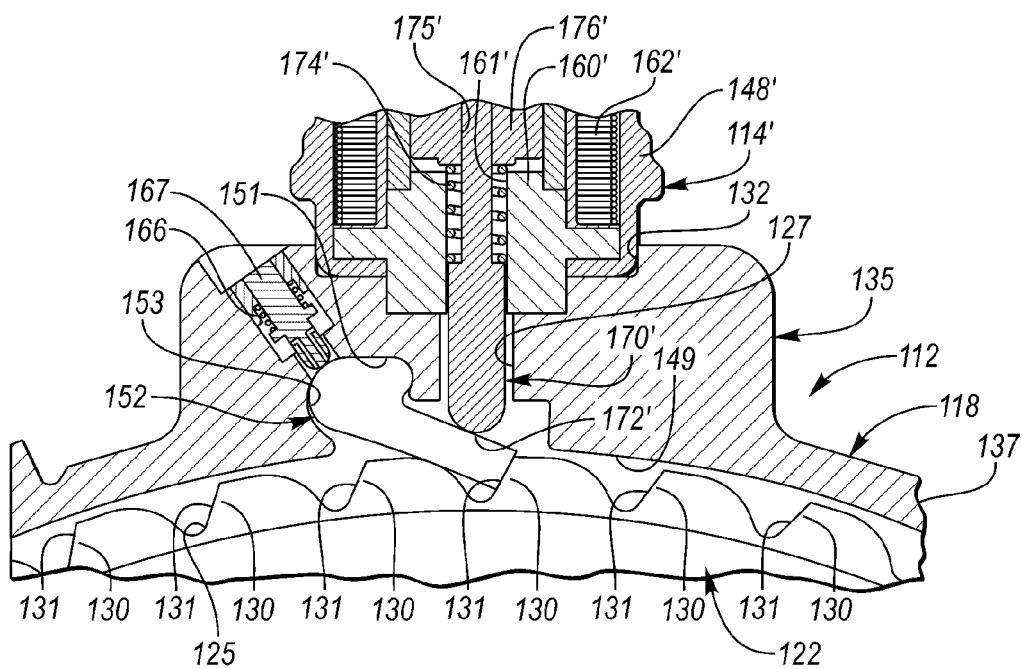


FIG. 21

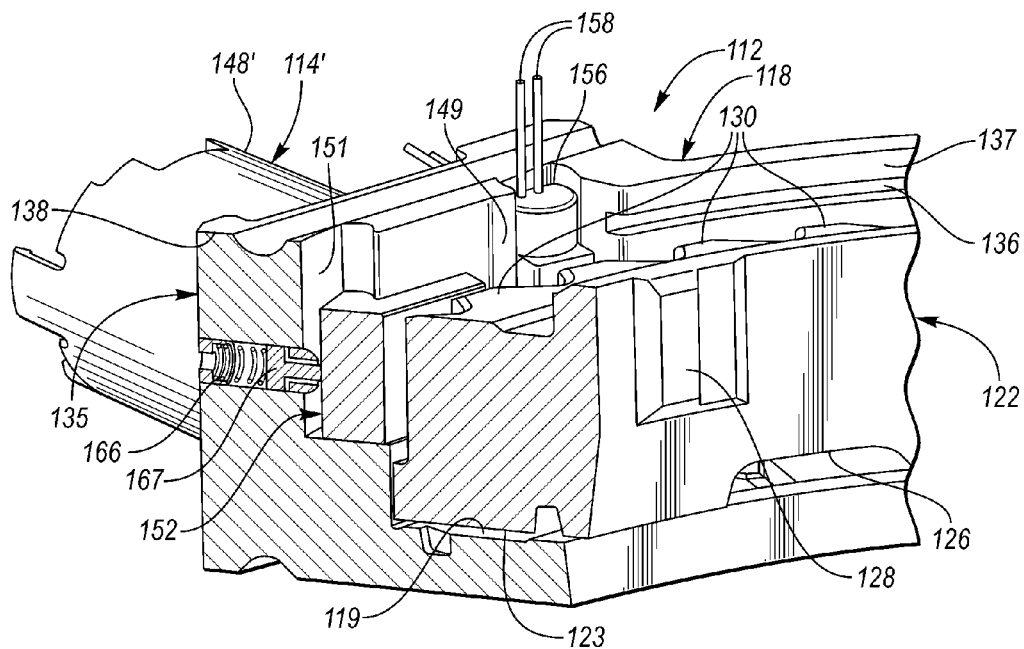


FIG. 22

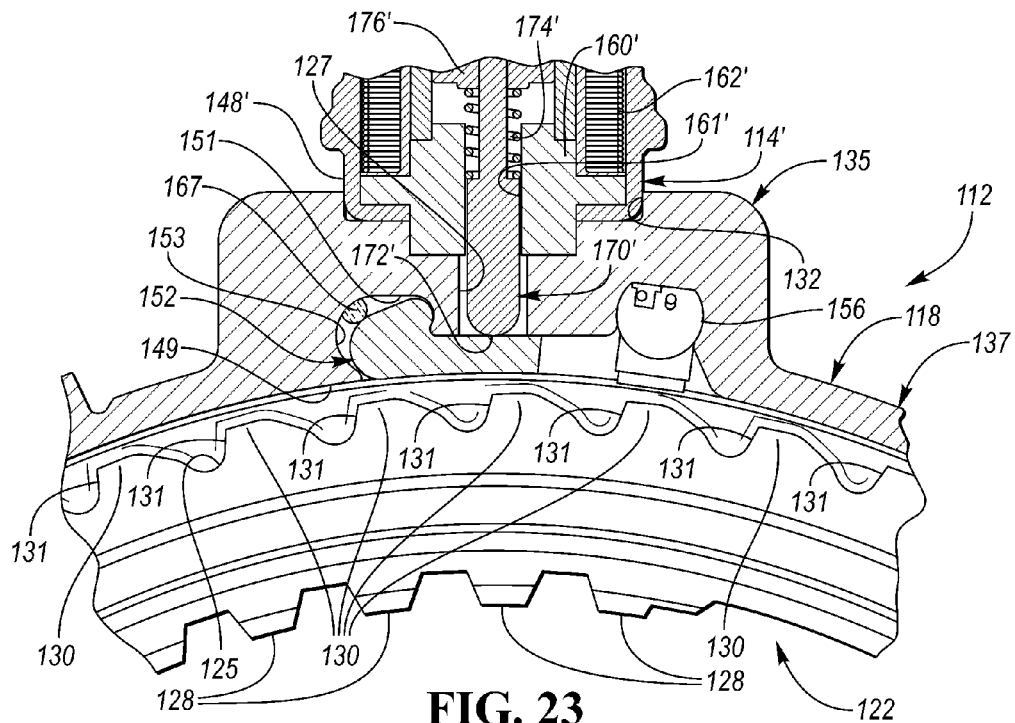


FIG. 23

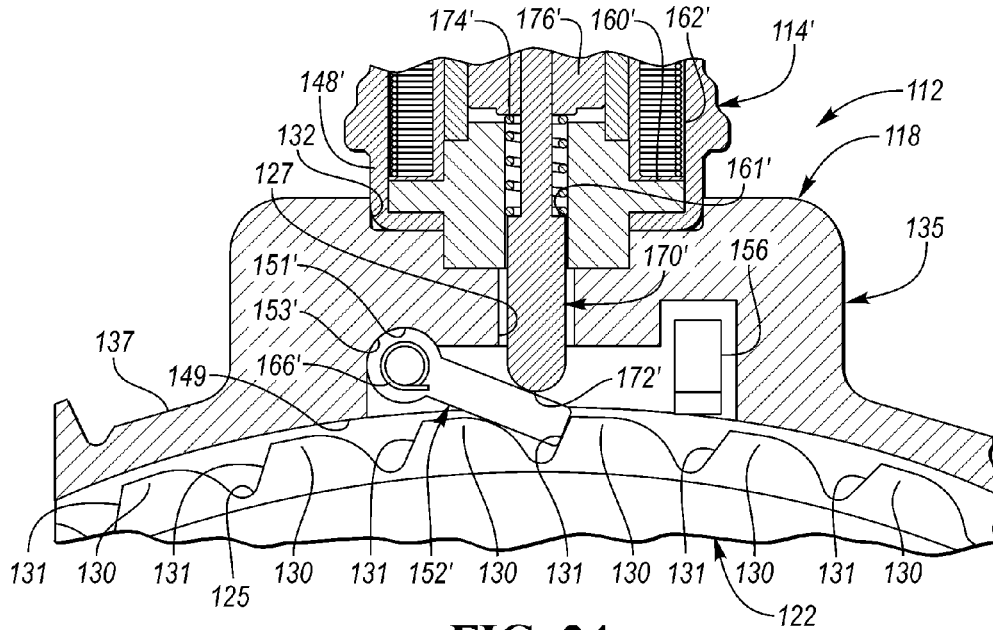


FIG. 24

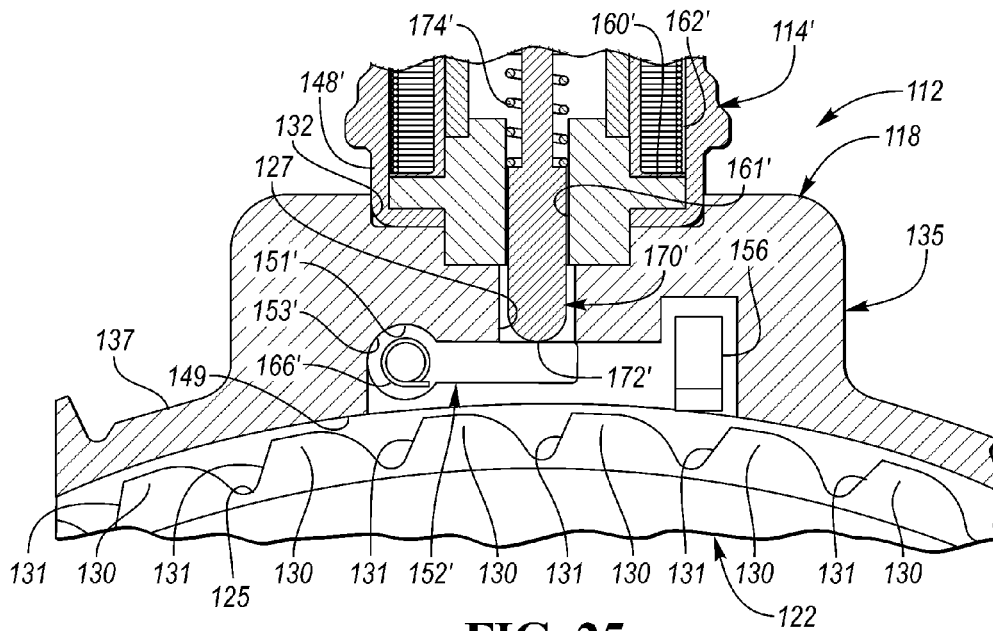


FIG. 25

FIG. 26

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COUPLING AND CONTROL ASSEMBLY INCLUDING A SENSOR

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a continuation-in-part of U.S. application Ser. Nos. 14/675,850 and 14/675,853 both filed Apr. 1, 2015. Those applications are continuation-in-part of U.S. application Ser. No. 14/288,819 filed May 28, 2014, now U.S. Pat. No. 9,234,552, which claims benefit of U.S. provisional application Ser. No. 61/941,741 filed Feb. 19, 2014. This application is also related to U.S. application Ser. Nos. 15/078,171 and 15/078,334, filed on the same date as this application.

TECHNICAL FIELD

This invention generally relates to coupling and control assemblies which include sensors.

Overview

Coupling assemblies such as clutches are used in a wide variety of applications to selectively couple power from a first rotatable driving member, such as a driving disk or plate, to a second, independently rotatable driven member, such as a driven disk or plate. In one known variety of clutches, commonly referred to as “one-way” or “overrunning” clutches, the clutch engages to mechanically couple the driving member to the driven member only when the driving member rotates in a first direction relative to the driven member. Further, the clutch otherwise permits the driving member to freely rotate in the second direction relative to the driven member. Such “freewheeling” of the driving member in the second direction relative to the driven member is also known as the “overrunning” condition.

One type of one-way clutch includes coaxial driving and driven plates having generally planar clutch faces in closely spaced, juxtaposed relationship. A plurality of recesses or pockets is formed in the face of the driving plate at angularly spaced locations about the axis, and a strut or pawl is disposed in each of the pockets. Multiple recesses or notches are formed in the face of the driven plate and are engageable with one or more of the struts when the driving plate is rotating in a first direction. When the driving plate rotates in a second direction opposite the first direction, the struts disengage the notches, thereby allowing freewheeling motion of the driving plate with respect to the driven plate.

When the driving plate reverses direction from the second direction to the first direction, the driving plate typically rotates relative to the driven plate until the clutch engages. As the amount of relative rotation increases, the potential for an engagement noise also increases.

Controllable or selectable one-way clutches (i.e., OWCs) are a departure from traditional one-way clutch designs. Selectable OWCs add a second set of locking members in combination with a slide plate. The additional set of locking members plus the slide plate adds multiple functions to the OWC. Depending on the needs of the design, controllable OWCs are capable of producing a mechanical connection between rotating or stationary shafts in one or both directions. Also, depending on the design, OWCs are capable of overrunning in one or both directions. A controllable OWC contains an externally controlled selection or control mechanism.

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Movement of this selection mechanism can be between two or more positions which correspond to different operating modes.

U.S. Pat. No. 5,927,455 discloses a bi-directional overrunning pawl-type clutch, U.S. Pat. No. 6,244,965 discloses a planar overrunning coupling, and U.S. Pat. No. 6,290,044 discloses a selectable one-way clutch assembly for use in an automatic transmission. U.S. Pat. Nos. 7,258,214 and 7,344,010 disclose overrunning coupling assemblies, and U.S. Pat. No. 7,484,605 discloses an overrunning radial coupling assembly or clutch.

A properly designed controllable OWC can have near-zero parasitic losses in the “off” state. It can also be activated by electro-mechanics and does not have either the complexity or parasitic losses of a hydraulic pump and valves.

In a powershift transmission, tip-in clunk is one of most difficult challenges due to absence of a torque converter. When the driver tips-in, i.e., depresses the accelerator pedal following a coast condition, gear shift harshness and noise, called clunk, are heard and felt in the passenger compartment due to the mechanical linkage, without a fluid coupling, between the engine and powershift transmission input. Tip-in clunk is especially acute in a parking-lot maneuver, in which a vehicle coasting at low speed is then accelerated in order to maneuver into a parking space.

In order to achieve good shift quality and to eliminate tip-in clunk, a powershift transmission should employ a control strategy that is different from that of a conventional automatic transmission. The control system should address the unique operating characteristics of a powershift transmission and include remedial steps to avoid the objectionable harshness yet not interfere with driver expectations and performance requirements of the powershift transmission. There is a need to eliminate shift harshness and noise associated with tip-in clunk in a powershift transmission.

For purposes of this disclosure, the term “coupling” should be interpreted to include clutches or brakes wherein one of the plates is drivably connected to a torque delivery element of a transmission and the other plate is drivably connected to another torque delivery element or is anchored and held stationary with respect to a transmission housing. The terms “coupling”, “clutch” and “brake” may be used interchangeably.

A pocket plate may be provided with angularly disposed recesses or pockets about the axis of the one-way clutch. The pockets are formed in the planar surface of the pocket plate. Each pocket receives a torque transmitting strut, one end of which engages an anchor point in a pocket of the pocket plate. An opposite edge of the strut, which may hereafter be referred to as an active edge, is movable from a position within the pocket to a position in which the active edge extends outwardly from the planar surface of the pocket plate. The struts may be biased away from the pocket plate by individual springs.

A notch plate may be formed with a plurality of recesses or notches located approximately on the radius of the pockets of the pocket plate. The notches are formed in the planar surface of the notch plate.

Another example of an overrunning planar clutch is disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 5,597,057.

Some U.S. patents related to the present invention include: U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,056,747; 5,052,534; 5,070,978; 5,449,057; 5,486,758; 5,678,668; 5,806,643; 5,871,071; 5,918,715; 5,964,331; 5,979,627; 6,065,576; 6,116,394; 6,125,980; 6,129,190; 6,186,299; 6,193,038; 6,386,349; 6,481,551; 6,505,721; 6,571,926; 6,814,201; 7,153,228; 7,275,628; 8,051,959; 8,196,724; and 8,286,772.

Yet still other related U.S. patents include: U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,200,002; 5,954,174; and 7,025,188.

U.S. Pat. No. 6,854,577 discloses a sound-dampened, one-way clutch including a plastic/steel pair of struts to dampen engagement clunk. The plastic strut is slightly longer than the steel strut. This pattern can be doubled to dual engaging. This approach has had some success. However, the dampening function stopped when the plastic parts became exposed to hot oil over a period of time.

Metal injection molding (MIM) is a metalworking process where finely-powdered metal is mixed with a measured amount of binder material to comprise a 'feedstock' capable of being handled by plastic processing equipment through a process known as injection mold forming. The molding process allows complex parts to be shaped in a single operation and in high volume. End products are commonly component items used in various industries and applications. The nature of MIM feedstock flow is defined by a science called rheology. Current equipment capability requires processing to stay limited to products that can be molded using typical volumes of 100 grams or less per "shot" into the mold. Rheology does allow this "shot" to be distributed into multiple cavities, thus becoming cost-effective for small, intricate, high-volume products which would otherwise be quite expensive to produce by alternate or classic methods. The variety of metals capable of implementation within MIM feedstock are referred to as powder metallurgy, and these contain the same alloying constituents found in industry standards for common and exotic metal applications. Subsequent conditioning operations are performed on the molded shape, where the binder material is removed and the metal particles are coalesced into the desired state for the metal alloy.

Other U.S. patent documents related to at least one aspect of the present invention includes U.S. Pat. Nos. 9,255,614; 9,234,552; 9,127,724; 9,109,636; 8,888,637; 8,813,929; 8,491,440; 8,491,439; 8,286,772; 8,272,488; 8,187,141; 8,079,453; 8,007,396; 7,942,781; 7,690,492; 7,661,518; 7,455,157; 7,455,156; 7,451,862; 7,448,481; 7,383,930; 7,223,198; 7,100,756; and 6,290,044; and U.S. published application Nos. 2015/0061798; 2015/0000442; 2014/0305761; 2013/0277164; 2013/0062151; 2012/0152683; 2012/0149518; 2012/0152687; 2012/0145505; 2011/0233026; 2010/0105515; 2010/0230226; 2009/0233755; 2009/0062058; 2009/0211863; 2008/0110715; 2008/0188338; 2008/0185253; 2006/0124425; 2006/0249345; 2006/0185957; 2006/0021838; 2004/0216975; and 2005/0279602.

Some other U.S. patent documents related to at least one aspect of the present invention includes U.S. Pat. Nos. 8,720,659; 8,418,825; 5,996,758; 4,050,560; 8,061,496; 8,196,724; and U.S. published application Nos. 2014/0190785; 2014/0102844; 2014/0284167; 2012/0021862; 2012/0228076; 2004/0159517; and 2010/0127693.

As used herein, the term "sensor" is used to describe a circuit or assembly that includes a sensing element and other components. In particular, as used herein, the term "magnetic field sensor" is used to describe a circuit or assembly that includes a magnetic field sensing element and electronics coupled to the magnetic field sensing element.

As used herein, the term "magnetic field sensing element" is used to describe a variety of electronic elements that can sense a magnetic field. The magnetic field sensing elements can be, but are not limited to, Hall effect elements, magnetoresistance elements, or magnetotransistors. As is known, there are different types of Hall effect elements, for example, a planar Hall element, a vertical Hall element, and a circular

vertical Hall (CVH) element. As is also known, there are different types of magnetoresistance elements, for example, a giant magnetoresistance (GMR) element, an anisotropic magnetoresistance element (AMR), a tunneling magnetoresistance (TMR) element, an Indium antimonide (InSb) sensor, and a magnetic tunnel junction (MTJ).

As is known, some of the above-described magnetic field sensing elements tend to have an axis of maximum sensitivity parallel to a substrate that supports the magnetic field sensing element, and others of the above-described magnetic field sensing elements tend to have an axis of maximum sensitivity perpendicular to a substrate that supports the magnetic field sensing element. In particular, planar Hall elements tend to have axes of sensitivity perpendicular to a substrate, while magnetoresistance elements and vertical Hall elements (including circular vertical Hall (CVH) sensing element) tend to have axes of sensitivity parallel to a substrate.

Magnetic field sensors are used in a variety of applications, including, but not limited to, an angle sensor that senses an angle of a direction of a magnetic field, a current sensor that senses a magnetic field generated by a current carried by a current-carrying conductor, a magnetic switch that senses the proximity of a ferromagnetic object, a rotation detector that senses passing ferromagnetic articles, for example, magnetic domains of a ring magnet, and a magnetic field sensor that senses a magnetic field density of a magnetic field.

SUMMARY OF EXAMPLE EMBODIMENTS OF THE INVENTION

An object of at least one embodiment of the present invention is to provide a low cost coupling and control assembly including a sensor which provides an electrical signal for electronic transmission control wherein a coupling member of the assembly carries or supports the sensor.

In carrying out the above object and other objects of at least one embodiment of the present invention, a coupling and control assembly including a sensor is provided. The sensor provides an electrical signal for electronic transmission control. The assembly includes a controllable coupling assembly including first and second coupling members supported for rotation relative to one another about a rotational axis. The first coupling member has a first coupling face oriented to face radially with respect to the axis and has a locking element and the sensor. The second coupling member has a second coupling face oriented to face radially with respect to the axis and has a set of ferromagnetic or magnetic locking formations. The first and second members are positioned relative to each other so that the locking element and the sensor are in close-spaced opposition to the locking formations. The assembly also includes an electro-mechanical component including a reciprocating member. The component is supported so that the reciprocating member moves the locking element across a gap between the coupling faces in response to the component receiving an electrical control signal. The locking element abuttingly engages one of the locking formations in a coupling position of the locking element to prevent relative rotation in one direction about the axis. The sensor senses magnetic flux to produce an electrical output signal indicative of a speed of the relative rotation. A variable magnetic field is generated in response to rotation of the locking formations past the sensor.

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The sensor may include a magnetic field sensing element.
The sensor may be back-biased wherein the locking formations are ferromagnetic.

The locking formations may comprise radially extending, angularly-spaced teeth.

The component may comprise a solenoid.

The locking element may be a radial pawl.

The second coupling member has a width wherein each locking formation extends the entire width of the second coupling member.

The first coupling member may be an outer coupling member and the second coupling member may be an inner coupling member.

The assembly may further include a biasing member to bias one of the reciprocating member and the locking member.

The biasing member may bias the locking member towards an uncoupling position or may bias the reciprocating member to an extended position.

The reciprocating member and the locking element may be connected together so that the reciprocating member moves the locking element across the gap.

Further in carrying out the above object and other objects of at least one embodiment of the present invention, a coupling and control assembly including a sensor is provided. The sensor provides an electrical signal for electronic transmission control. The assembly includes a controllable coupling assembly including first and second coupling members mounted for rotation relative to one another about a rotational axis. The first coupling member has a first coupling face oriented to face axially in a first direction with respect to the axis and a second coupling face oriented to face radially with respect to the axis and which has a locking element and a sensor. The second coupling member has a third coupling face oriented to face axially in a second direction opposite the first direction with respect to the axis and fourth coupling face oriented to face radially with respect to the axis and having a set of ferromagnetic or magnetic locking formations. The assembly also includes an electromechanical component including a reciprocating member. The component is positioned relative to the second coupling member so that both the locking member and the sensor are in close-spaced opposition to the fourth coupling face of the second coupling member. The reciprocating member moves the locking element across a gap between the second and fourth coupling faces in response to the component receiving an electrical control signal. The locking element abuttingly engages one of the ferromagnetic or magnetic locking formations to prevent relative rotation in one direction about the axis in a coupling position of the locking element. The sensor senses magnetic flux to produce an electrical output signal indicative of a speed of the relative rotation. A variable magnetic field is generated in response to rotation of the set of ferromagnetic or magnetic locking formations past the sensor.

The second coupling member has a width wherein each locking formation extends the entire width of the second coupling member.

The sensor may include a magnetic field sensing element.

The sensor may be back-biased wherein the locking formations are ferromagnetic.

The set of ferromagnetic or magnetic locking formations may comprise radially extending, angularly-spaced teeth.

The component may comprise a solenoid.

The locking element may be a radial pawl.

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The first coupling member may be an outer coupling member and the second coupling member may be an inner coupling member.

The reciprocating member and the locking element may be connected together so that the reciprocating member moves the locking element across the gap.

The assembly may further comprise a biasing member to bias one of the reciprocating member and the locking member.

The biasing member may bias the locking member towards an uncoupling position or the biasing member may bias the reciprocating member to an extended position.

While exemplary embodiments are described above, it is not intended that these embodiments describe all possible forms of the invention. Rather, the words used in the specification are words of description rather than limitation, and it is understood that various changes may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. Additionally, the features of various implementing embodiments may be combined to form further embodiments of the invention.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a schematic view of a controllable coupling assembly and an electromechanical component constructed in accordance with at least one embodiment of the parent application to this application;

FIG. 2 is an exploded, perspective view of the assembly and component of FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is a view of the assembly and component similar to the view of FIG. 2 but from a different angle;

FIG. 4 is an enlarged side view, partially broken away, of the assembly and component of FIG. 1 together with a second electromechanical component in phantom with locking elements of the components partially extended towards locking formations of a coupling member of the assembly;

FIG. 5 is a partial block diagram and side view, opposite the side view of FIG. 4, but with one of the components in cross section and inserted in a case (also in cross section) of an electronic vehicle transmission constructed in accordance with at least one embodiment of the parent application to this application;

FIG. 6 is a perspective, schematic bottom view of the electromechanical component of the prior Figures;

FIG. 7 is an exploded, perspective view of the electromechanical component;

FIG. 8 is a schematic perspective front view, partially broken away, of a controllable coupling assembly and an electromechanical component constructed in accordance with at least one embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 9 is a view, similar to the view of FIG. 8, but showing the rear of the assembly and the component;

FIG. 10 is a side schematic view, partially broken away, of the component attached to a raised portion of an outer coupling member of the assembly via a bracket;

FIG. 11 is a view, similar to the view of FIG. 9, but showing the top of the assembly, the component and the bracket;

FIG. 12 is a view, similar to the FIG. 11, but without the bracket;

FIG. 13 is a schematic perspective top view of the bracket of FIG. 11;

FIG. 14 is a schematic perspective bottom view of the bracket of FIG. 13;

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FIG. 15 is a schematic perspective view, partially broken away, of the rear of the outer coupling member with a supported component;

FIG. 16 is a top, schematic perspective view, partially broken away, of the coupling member of FIG. 15 without the component;

FIG. 17 is a side elevational view, partially broken away, of the coupling member of FIGS. 15 and 16;

FIG. 18 is a side, schematic perspective view, partially broken away, of the coupling member of FIGS. 15-17;

FIG. 19 is a schematic perspective top view of another embodiment of the electromechanical component with a printed current board with electrical components supported on a top surface of the component;

FIG. 20 is a side view, partially broken away and in cross section, of the component attached to the raised portion of the outer coupling member and with a radial pawl shown in its uncoupling or retracted position;

FIG. 21 is an enlarged side view, partially broken away and in cross section and similar to the view of FIG. 20, but further including a vented, spring-loaded plunger on the heel of a pawl which is in its extended, coupling position;

FIG. 22 is a schematic perspective bottom view, partially broken away and in cross section and similar to the view of FIG. 21, but also showing a speed sensor;

FIG. 23 is a side view, partially broken away and in cross section and similar to the views of FIGS. 21 and 22, with the pawl in its retracted position and further illustrating the inner coupling member;

FIG. 24 is an enlarged side view, partially broken away and in cross section, showing a spring-loaded radial pawl pushed by a plunger or reciprocating member of the electromechanical component into its coupling position in which the pawl abuttingly engages a tooth on the inner coupling member;

FIG. 25 is a view, similar to the view of FIG. 24, but with the plunger in its retracted position and the pawl in its "off" or uncoupling position; and

FIG. 26 is a view similar to the views of FIGS. 24 and 25 but with the pawl attached or connected to a free or distal end of the reciprocating member or plunger via a clevis-type connection (not dissimilar to the connection of FIG. 7); the coupling position of the pawl is shown by phantom lines.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

As required, detailed embodiments of the present invention are disclosed herein; however, it is to be understood that the disclosed embodiments are merely exemplary of the invention that may be embodied in various and alternative forms. The figures are not necessarily to scale; some features may be exaggerated or minimized to show details of particular components. Therefore, specific structural and functional details disclosed herein are not to be interpreted as limiting, but merely as a representative basis for teaching one skilled in the art to variously employ the present invention.

Referring now to the drawing figures, there is illustrated one embodiment of an electronic vehicular transmission, generally indicated at 10 in FIG. 5. The transmission 10 includes a transmission case 40 having a bore 41 which extends completely through the case 40. As is well known in the art, the transmission case 40 has associated therewith an environment which is hostile to electrical components during use of the transmission 10 primarily because of: (1) hot oil contained therein, (2) contaminants in the oil which cause shorting of any electrical circuits therein and (3) vibration.

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The transmission 10 also includes an electromechanical component, generally indicated at 14, which is capable of operating in the hostile environment of the case 40. The component 14 may be referred to herein below as an SSI (i.e. selectable solenoid insert). The component 14 is inserted through the bore 41 and held therein by threaded fasteners (not shown) which extend through holes 46 formed through an annular flange 44 of a housing, generally indicated at 48, of the component 14. The fasteners extend into threshold holes 42 formed in the case 40 about the bore 41 to secure the component 14 to the case 40.

Referring now to FIGS. 1-3, the transmission 10 also includes a controllable coupling assembly, generally included at 12, which, in turn, includes first and second coupling members, 18 and 22, respectively, mounted for rotation relative to one another about a rotational axis 16. The first coupling member 18 has a first coupling face 19 oriented to face axially in a first direction with respect to the axis 16 and the second coupling member 22 has a second coupling face 23 oriented to face axially in a second direction opposite the first direction with respect to the axis 16. The second coupling member 22 also has a third coupling face 25 oriented to face radially with respect to the axis 16 and having a set of locking formations or teeth 30 formed therein. The teeth 30 are preferably ferromagnetic or magnetic teeth 30.

The coupling assembly 12 also includes a set of forward locking elements or struts 20 which are received within angularly spaced pockets 26 formed in the face 23 of the coupling member 22. The coupling member 22 has a set of splines 28 formed on its inner diameter for drivingly engaging a drive or driven member (not shown) for rotation about the axis 16.

The assembly 12 also includes a locking ring or plate, generally indicated at 24, for insertion into an annular groove 36 of an axially extending wall 37 of the coupling member 18 to hold the coupling members 18 and 22 together. The locking plate 24 has a circumferential cutout 34 which coincides or is aligned with a circumferential cutout 32 provided in the wall 37 of the member 18 when the plate 24 is inserted into the groove 36. This feature allows a locking element or strut 52 of the component 14 to engage the teeth 30 of the member 22 as shown in FIGS. 4 and 5.

The housing part or housing 48 has an outer coupling face 49 (FIG. 5) in close-spaced opposition to the coupling face 25 of the member 22 when the members 18 and 22 are joined and assembled together by the locking ring 24 and after insertion of the component 14 into the bore 41 of the case 40.

The outer coupling face 49 of the housing part 48 has a single, T-shaped recess or pocket 51. The recess 51 defines a load-bearing first surface shoulder 53. The coupling face 25 of the member 22 has a plurality of reverse notches or teeth 30. Each tooth of the teeth 30 defines a load-bearing second surface or shoulder 31.

The locking strut or element 52 is capable of extending between the coupling faces 25 and 49 of the member 22 and the part 48, respectively, between coupling and uncoupling positions when the assembly 12 and case 40 are assembled together as is shown in FIGS. 4 and 5.

The element 52 may comprise a ferromagnetic locking element or strut movable between first and second positions. The first position (i.e. coupling position) is characterized by abutting engagement of the locking element 52 with the load-bearing surface or shoulder 31 of one of the teeth 30 and the shoulder 53 of the pocket 51 formed in an end wall of the housing part 48. The second position (i.e. non-coupling position) is characterized by non-abutting engage-

ment of the locking element **52** with a load-bearing shoulder **31** of at least one of the teeth **30** and the end wall of the housing part **48**.

The electromechanical component or apparatus (i.e. SSI) **14** includes the housing part **48** which has a closed axial end including the end wall. The end wall has the outer coupling face **49** with the single pocket **51** which defines the load-bearing shoulder **53** which is in communication with an inner face of the end wall. The housing part **48** may be a metal (such as aluminum) injection molded (MIM) part.

The apparatus **14** also includes an electromagnetic source, including at least one excitation coil **62** which is at least partially surrounded by a skirt of the housing part **48**.

Electrical insulated wiring **64** supplies electrical power to the coil **62** from a power source located outside the hot oil environment. The wiring **64** extends from the coil **62**, through a hole **65** (FIG. 5) formed through an end seal **82**, through a cavity **86** formed through an overmold **84** and to a solenoid controller.

The strut **52** is retained within the pocket **51** by a clevis-shaped retainer **50**. The strut **52** is movable outwardly from the pocket **51** to its extended, coupling position characterized by abutting engagement of the strut **52** with a load-bearing surface or shoulder **31** of one of the teeth **30**.

The apparatus **14** also includes a reciprocating plunger, generally indicated at **70**, arranged concentrically relative to the at least one excitation coil **62** and is axially movable when the at least one excitation coil **62** is supplied with current via the wires **64**. The coil **62** is wound or located about an actuator core or armature **76** and is potted between plates **60** and **78**. The armature **76** is also axially movable upon coil excitation. The plate **60** abuts against the inner face of the housing end wall. The plunger **70** extends through a hole **61** (FIG. 7) formed through the plate **60** and is connected at its leading end **72** to the element **52** to move the element **52** between its coupling and uncoupling positions. The plunger **70** also extends through an aperture **75** formed through the armature **76**. The opposite end of the plunger **70** has a locking nut or cap **80** positioned thereon which limits movement of the plunger **70** in the aperture **75** towards the teeth **30** by abutting against the lower surface of an annular spacer **68** which abuts against the lower surface of the armature **76**.

The element **52** is pivotally connected to the apertured leading end **72** of the plunger **70** wherein the plunger **70** pivotally moves the element **52** within the pocket **51** in response to reciprocating movement of the plunger **70** which, in turn, moves axially in response to reciprocating movement of the armature **76**.

The apparatus **14** also preferably includes a return spring **66**, which extends between the plate **60** and a shoulder in the outer surface of the actuator core or armature **76**, to return the plunger **70** and the armature **76** to their home position when the coil **62** is de-energized, thereby returning the element **52** to its uncoupling position. The apparatus **14** also includes a spring **74** which urges the plunger **70** to move the element **52** towards its coupling position. In other words, the biasing member or spring **66**, urges the plunger **70** via the armature **76** to a return position which corresponds to its uncoupling position of the element **52** while the biasing member or spring **66** urges the plunger **70** and its connected element **52** to its coupled position.

The housing part **48** and/or the plate **78** may have holes (not shown) to allow oil to circulate within the housing part **48**. Preferably, the at least one coil **62**, the housing part **48**, the armature **76** and the plunger **70** comprise a low profile

solenoid. The locking element **52** may be a metal (such as aluminum) injection molded (i.e. MIM) strut.

The element **52** includes at least one and, preferably, two projecting leg portions **55** which provide an attachment location for the leading end **72** of the plunger **70**. Each leg portion **55** has an aperture **57**. The apparatus **14** further comprises a pivot pin **54** received within each aperture **57** and the aperture formed in the leading end **72** to allow rotational movement of the element **52** in response to reciprocating movement of the plunger **70** wherein the leading end **72** of the plunger **70** is connected to the element **52** via the pivot pin **54**.

Preferably, each aperture **55** is an oblong aperture which receives the pivot pin **54** to allow both rotation and translational movement of the element **52** in response to reciprocating movement of the plunger **70**. Each locking strut **52** may comprise any suitable rigid material such as ferrous metal, (i.e. steel).

The component **14** also includes a magnetic field speed sensor or device **56** which may comprise a differential Hall-effect device which senses speed of the teeth **30** as they rotate past the sensor **56**. The teeth **30** may carry or support a rare-earth, automotive grade, magnet or pellet (not shown) which may be embedded in a hole formed in the outer surface of the teeth. In that case, the teeth **30** may be non-ferrous teeth such as aluminum teeth. Alternatively, and preferably, the teeth **30** are ferromagnetic teeth.

The device **56** is typically back-biased, has two wires **58** (FIG. 7) and provides a current output based on speed of rotation of the teeth **30** past the sensor **56**. The device **56** accurately detects the speed with a single output (i.e., current output). The device **56** is preferably mounted adjacent to the pocket **51** and the wires **58** extend through the aperture **61** formed in the plate **60**. The wires **58** and the wires **64** of the coil **62** are coupled to the solenoid controller which, in turn, is coupled to a main controller to supply drive signals to the coil **62** in response to control signals from the main controller. The device **56** may be held in place by fasteners or by an adhesive so that a side surface of the device **56** is in close proximity to a side surface of the strut **52** in the uncoupling position of the strut **52**.

The sensor **56** is typically back-biased when the teeth **30** are ferromagnetic and typically includes a Hall sensor or sensing element mounted on a circuit board on which other electronics or components are mounted, as is well-known in the art. The sensor **56** is preferably back-biased in that it includes a rare-earth magnet which creates a magnetic flux or field which varies as the teeth **30** move past the sensor **56**. The sensor **56** may comprise a back-biased, differential Hall Effect device.

In other words, the device **56** is preferably a back-biased device wherein the device **56** includes a rare earth pellet or magnet whose magnetic field varies as the teeth **30** move therepast. The variable magnetic field is sensed by the magnetic sensing element of the device **56**.

The output signal from the device **56** is a feedback signal which is received by the solenoid controller. By providing feedback, the resulting closed-loop control system provides for true speed operation.

As described above, the number of forward struts (i.e. **14**) is greater than the number of reverse struts (i.e. one or two). Also, the number of reverse notches is greater than the number of forward notches. In this situation, there is a possibility of a coupling assembly such as the coupling assembly **12** to enter a "lock-lock" condition wherein the transitional backlash (i.e., distance the clutch can move between forward and reverse directions) is extremely low.

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This results in the locking elements not being allowed to drop out of their coupling positions upon command.

In order to avoid the above-described problem, the number of reverse struts and notches and the number of forward struts and notches are chosen so that the forward backlash is a non-zero integer multiple (i.e. “N”) of the reverse backlash and the forward pockets are uniformly angularly spaced about the axis 16. The following is a table of 36 entries wherein only entries 11, 14 and 15 do not satisfy the above criteria.

Entry	N	Reverse Notches	Reverse Struts	Reverse Backlash	Forward Notches	Forward Strut Sets	Forward Backlash	Transitional Backlash
1	2	79	1	4.556962	79	2	2.278481	1.139241
2	2	77	1	4.675325	77	2	2.337662	1.168831
3	3	80	1	4.5	80	3	1.5	0.75
4	3	79	1	4.556962	79	3	1.518987	0.759494
5	3	77	1	4.675325	77	3	1.558442	0.779221
6	3	76	1	4.736842	76	3	1.578947	0.789474
7	3	74	1	4.864865	74	3	1.621622	0.810811
8	3	73	1	4.931507	73	3	1.643836	0.821918
9	3	71	1	5.070423	71	3	1.690141	0.84507
10	3	70	1	5.142857	70	3	1.714286	0.857143
11	3	62	1	5.806452	62	3	1.935484	0.967742
12	3	61	1	5.901639	61	3	1.967213	0.983607
13	3	59	1	6.101695	59	3	2.033898	1.016949
14	3	58	1	6.206897	58	3	2.068966	1.034483
15	3	56	1	6.428571	56	3	2.142857	1.071429
16	3	55	1	6.545455	55	3	2.181818	1.090909
17	3	53	1	6.792453	53	3	2.264151	1.132075
18	3	52	1	6.923077	52	3	2.307692	1.153846
19	1	79	2	2.278481	79	2	2.278481	1.139241
20	1	77	2	2.337662	77	2	2.337662	1.168831
21	1	79	3	1.518987	79	3	1.518987	0.759494
22	1	80	3	1.5	80	3	1.5	0.75
23	1	79	3	1.518987	79	3	1.518987	0.759494
24	1	77	3	1.558442	77	3	1.558442	0.779221
25	1	76	3	1.578947	76	3	1.578947	0.789474
26	1	74	3	1.621622	74	3	1.621622	0.810811
27	1	73	3	1.643836	73	3	1.643836	0.821918
28	1	71	3	1.690141	71	3	1.690141	0.84507
29	1	70	3	1.714286	70	3	1.714286	0.857143
30	1	61	3	1.967213	61	3	1.967213	0.983607
31	1	59	3	2.033898	59	3	2.033898	1.016949
32	1	58	3	2.068966	58	3	2.068966	1.034483
33	1	56	3	2.142857	56	3	2.142857	1.071429
34	1	55	3	2.181818	55	3	2.181818	1.090909
35	1	53	3	2.264151	53	3	2.264151	1.132075
36	1	52	3	2.307692	52	3	2.307692	1.153846

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strut/cam geometry can be used in a smaller package. This increases the power density of the clutch.

Using the SSI 14 as a common electro-mechanical component.

Tend to make it a high volume commodity thus reducing cost.

Streamlines design, validation, and manufacturing—one and done approach.

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General Advantages

Wiring is outside the transmission.

Eliminates the difficulty in routing lead wires from the clutch around rotating parts to the bulk head inside the box.

Does not impact the number of wires passing through the bulk head connector.

Coils are potted, leads are over molded, connector is external, completely segregated from the hot oil environment which prevents:

Long term embrittlement of connector and wire insulation from hot oil exposure;

Eliminates the possibility of contamination in oil shorting the circuit to power; and

Vibration failures are greatly reduced (potted and over molded).

High Power Density—every surface of the inner and outer race is used. The radial surfaces are for reverse and the planar surfaces are for 1st gear. They are independent and do not compete for the same real estate in the races. The concentric design competes for radial cross section and co-planar designs add a PM race. The largest possible

Better resource allocation. Engineering can focus on clutch design without the burden of designing a new electro-mechanical solution for each unique application.

Eliminate the slide plate and failure modes associated with the slide plate.

Traditional MD approach—no concentric, co-planar design. Tried and true approach.

Cost competitive—highest power density, 2 races, and an across the board approach for controls using the SSIs 14.

Reduction of partial engagements.

The SSI 14 strut 52 turns on faster than a hydraulic design using a slide plate.

The SSI 14 can be turned on closer to the sync point when doing a rolling forward reverse shift because it takes only 20 ms or less to fire on. No hydraulic delay or temperature effects.

Soft turn off capable reduces impact loads when turning off

No special driver is required. The SSI 14 can fire initially and can be PWMed down to hold on. The higher pulse is to overcome a return spring designed for a 20 g impact.

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NVH Advantages—Maximizing cams is great approach to reducing backlash. Many more cams can be formed into the race in the radial direction as opposed to the planar direction. Using the SSI **14** in the radial direction takes advantage of this feature.

Usually there is one outer race where the forward and reverse flanks of a spline are the path to ground. This design splits the paths. There is no backlash in the reverse direction as the path passes through a press fit SSI **14** into the case **40**. The SSI **14** only reacts reverse torque. The outer race for the passive clutch conversely only sees forward reaction torque. The result is a system where the clutch does not travel through an external lash. The drive side spline stays on the drive side and the reverse drive path is in a press fit SSI **14**. This reduces tick/clunk in the splines. A rubber washer/spring clip can be added to the coast side of the spline to keep the spline engaged with the case at all times. It never experiences reverse torque.

Advantages Over Hydraulic

Temperature insensitive.

Faster reaction time with small tolerance (20 ms or less).

Much less energy to operate over life of application.

Easier to route wires outside of box compared to packaging worm trails.

Easy for diagnostic—software maintenance loop with a trickle voltage can measure resistance for temperature, continuity, or a short instantly setting a code.

Contamination insensitive

Advantages of Two Springs

If the armature **76** was directly connected to the strut **52** with a single return spring, a constant high current would have to be applied to ensure the device turns ON. The lowest stroking force occurs initially at the highest gap when the armature **76** is in the OFF position. If the armature **76** was directly attached to the strut **52** and the strut **52** was in between notches or teeth **30**, a high current would have to be held to ensure the device would always stroke to ON eventually. The cam plate **22** would have to rotate so the strut **52** could drop in. So a consistently high current would have to be maintained as long as the solenoid **14** was ON. This is a problem. The solenoid **14** could overheat using this approach. The solution is to use two springs **66** and **76**, an actuator core or armature **76**, and a second internal piston called the plunger **70** that attaches to the strut **52** via a clevis connection. In this arrangement, the armature **76** always strokes ON and travels the full 3 mm closing the gap independent of the position of the strut **52** relative to the cams or teeth **30**. The forces keeping the armature **76** in the ON position increase by a magnitude when the gap is closed. The armature **76** pushes the second spring **74** that pushes the plunger **70** attached to the strut **52**.

Once the armature **76** strokes the 3 mm, the current can be dropped to a holding current that is a fraction of the initial pulse current. The strut **52** is loaded by the second spring **74** in the apply direction. If the strut **52** is in between cams or teeth **30**, there is a second spring force pushing the strut **52** into the ON position as soon as the cam plate **22** rotates. The armature **70** is now independent of strut position and can be PWMed.

If one used a single spring in a tooth butt condition, the armature **76** would only stroke 1.3 mm and stop with a force of about 2 lbs. In a two-spring system the armature **76** always strokes the full 3 mm in 20 ms allowing the current to drop to a holding current. The second spring **74** applies the force to exit tooth butt.

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Advantages of Speed Sensor with the Component (i.e. SSI)

The prior art has a speed sensor that passes through the outside of the outer race of the clutch to sense the speed of the inner race. It was presumed that it is for the non-sync reverse shift when rolling in the forward direction.

At least one embodiment of the present invention provides the structure for a speed sensor chip set. It is possible to pot in a speed sensor chip set right into the SSI **14**. This has the advantage of flexing the structure of the SSI **14** to not only lock the inner race to ground in reverse, but also to sense the inner race speed all in the same part. This would eliminate the stand alone speed sensor, case machining and clutch machining to accommodate the stand alone speed sensor. This is a significant cost save.

Referring now to FIGS. **8-26**, there is illustrated an embodiment of the present invention wherein parts which are the same or similar to the parts of FIGS. **1-7** in either structure and/or function have the same reference number added to the number "100".

Also, parts of a second or third embodiment have the same reference number but a single or double prime designation, respectively.

A coupling and control assembly, generally indicated at **112**, includes a speed sensor **156** (FIGS. **22-26**) for providing an electrical signal for electronic transmission control. The sensor **156** is generally of the same type as the sensor **56** of FIGS. **1-7**.

The assembly **112** includes a controllable coupling assembly, having first and second coupling members **118** and **122**, respectively, supported for rotation relative to one another about a rotational axis **116**. The electrical signal from the speed sensor **156** is based on the relative rotary speed of the second coupling member **122**.

The first coupling member **118** has a first coupling face **149** (FIGS. **17** and **18**) oriented to face radially with respect to the axis **116** and has a locking element **152** (FIGS. **20-23**, **152'** in FIGS. **24** and **25** and **152''** in FIG. **26**) disposed within a pocket or recess **151** (or **151'** or **151''**, respectively). The recess **151** defines a load bearing first surface shoulder **153** or **153'** or **153''**. The sensor **156** is also disposed within the recess **151** (or **151'** or **151''**). The first coupling member **118** also has a coupling face **119** oriented to face axially with respect to the axis **116**. The coupling face **119** (FIG. **22**) has a set of axially spaced, locking formations **129** formed therein (FIGS. **17** and **18**).

The second coupling member **122** has a set of splines **128** formed on its inner diameter (FIGS. **8**, **9** and **23**), a second coupling face **125** oriented to face radially with respect to the axis **116** and a set of ferromagnetic or magnetic locking formations or teeth **130** on its outer diameter. Each tooth **130** defines a load-bearing surface shoulder **131**. The second coupling member **122** also has an axially facing coupling face **123** with a set of angularly spaced forward pockets **126** (one of which is shown in FIG. **22**) for receiving and retaining a set of angularly spaced forward pawls (not shown but similar to the pockets **26** and the struts **20** in FIG. **2**).

The first and second members **118** and **122**, respectively, are positioned relative to each other so that the locking element **152** (or the locking elements **152'** and **152''**) and the sensor **156** are in close-spaced opposition to the locking formations **130**.

The assembly **112** also includes a locking ring or plate **124** for insertion into an annular groove **136** formed in an axially extending wall **137** of the coupling member **118** to hold the coupling members **118** and **122** together.

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The first coupling member 118 includes a cutout or hole 132 which extends into a raised portion 135 of the member 118. A slit 127 extends completely through the member 118 from the hole 132 to the face 149.

The assembly 112 also includes an electromechanical component, generally indicated at 114 and 114' (FIG. 19), and includes a reciprocating member 170 (or 170' in FIG. 19). The component 114 is supported in the hole 132 so that the reciprocating member 170 reciprocates in the slit 127 and moves the locking element 152 across a gap between the coupling faces 149 and 125 in response to the component 114 receiving an electrical control signal. The locking element 152 abuttingly engage one of the locking formations 130 in a coupling position of the locking element 152 (i.e. FIGS. 21 and 24) to prevent relative rotation in one direction about the axis 116. The component 114 has a housing 148 which is held in the hole 132 by a u-shaped bracket 129 having legs 133 and a resilient gripping portion 135 which grip beveled portions 138 of the raised portion 135.

The component 114' is preferably generally of the type disclosed in published U.S. patent application No. 2015/0061798. As described therein, the component 114' is an electromagnetic solenoid 114' including a housing 148' and having a bottom part 160' with an aperture 161' in which the member 170' reciprocates at a first end and a magnetic coil 162' supported within the housing 148'. An armature 176' is supported for axial movement within the housing 148' between first and second positions when the coil 162' is energized with a predetermined electrical current. The distance between the first and second positions defines a stroke length wherein the armature 176' exerts a substantially constant force along its stroke length during axial movement of the armature 176' between the first and second positions. A pin or the reciprocating member 170' is biased by a spring 174' which extends between the member 170' and the armature 176' to move axially between first and second positions. The spring 174' biases the member 170' towards the second coupling member 122.

The sensor 156 senses magnetic flux to produce an electrical output signal indicative of a speed of the relative rotation of the second coupling member 122. A variable magnetic field is generated in response to rotation of the locking formations 130 past the sensor 156.

The sensor 156 preferably includes a magnetic field sensing element. The sensor 156 may be back-biased wherein the locking formations 130 are ferromagnetic. The sensor 156 has wires 158 which together with the wires (not shown) of the coil 162 extend through a cavity 186 of an overmold 184 and are coupled to a solenoid controller.

The locking formations 130 may comprise radially extending, angularly-spaced teeth 130.

The locking element 152 or 152' or 152" is preferably a radial pawl.

As best shown in FIG. 22, the second coupling member 122 has a width wherein each locking formation 130 extends the entire width of the second coupling member 122.

The first coupling member 118 preferably is an outer coupling member and the second coupling member 122 is preferably an inner coupling member.

The assembly 112 may further comprise a spring or biasing member 166 or 166' to bias the locking member 152 or 152' or 152" towards an uncoupling position as shown in FIGS. 22, 23 and 25. The biasing member 166 biases a vented pin 167 to engage the heel of the locking member 152 and bias the member 152 towards its uncoupling position. The pin 167 is vented to permit lubricating oil to flow therethrough.

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The biasing member 174' biases the reciprocating member 170' to its extended position as shown in FIGS. 21 and 24.

A reciprocating member 170" and a locking element 152" of a different embodiment may be connected together as shown in FIG. 26 via a clevis-type connection. The connection is defined by a pair of spaced leg portions 155" integrally formed at a bottom surface of the element 152" which provide an attachment location for a leading or distal end 172" of the reciprocating member 170". As in the embodiment of FIGS. 1-7, each leg portion 155" has an aperture 157". A pivot pin 154" is received within each aperture 157" and an aperture formed in the leading end 172" to allow rotational movement of the element 152" in response to reciprocating movement of the reciprocating member 170".

While exemplary embodiments are described above, it is not intended that these embodiments describe all possible forms of the invention. Rather, the words used in the specification are words of description rather than limitation, and it is understood that various changes may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. Additionally, the features of various implementing embodiments may be combined to form further embodiments of the invention.

What is claimed is:

1. A coupling and control assembly including a sensor for providing an electrical signal for electronic transmission control, the assembly comprising: a controllable coupling assembly including first and second coupling members supported for rotation relative to one another about a rotational axis, the first coupling member having a first coupling face oriented to face radially with respect to the axis and having a locking element and a sensor, the second coupling member having a second coupling face oriented to face radially with respect to the axis and having a set of ferromagnetic or magnetic locking formations, the first and second members being positioned relative to each other so that the locking element and the sensor are in close-spaced opposition to the locking formations; and an electromechanical component including a reciprocating member, the component being supported so that the reciprocating member moves the locking element across a gap between the coupling faces in response to the component receiving an electrical control signal, the locking element abuttingly engaging one of the locking formations in a coupling position of the locking element to prevent relative rotation in one direction about the axis, the sensor sensing magnetic flux to produce an electrical output signal indicative of a speed of the relative rotation wherein a variable magnetic field is generated in response to rotation of the locking formations past the sensor.

2. The assembly as claimed in claim 1, wherein the sensor includes a magnetic field sensing element.

3. The assembly as claimed in claim 1, wherein the sensor is back-biased and wherein the locking formations are ferromagnetic.

4. The assembly as claimed in claim 1, wherein the locking formations comprise radially extending, angularly-spaced teeth.

5. The assembly as claimed in claim 1, wherein the component comprises a solenoid.

6. The assembly as claimed in claim 1, wherein the locking element is a radial pawl.

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7. The assembly as claimed in claim 1, wherein the second coupling member has a width and wherein each locking formation extends the entire width of the second coupling member.

8. A controllable coupling assembly having multiple operating modes, the assembly comprising: first and second coupling members supported for rotation relative to one another about a common rotational axis in a first operating mode, the first coupling member including: a first coupling face oriented to face axially along the axis and having a set of locking formations, each of the set of locking formations defining a first load-bearing surface adapted for abutting engagement with a load-bearing surface of a first locking element in a second operating mode; and a second coupling face oriented to face radially with respect to the axis and having a reverse pocket receiving a reverse locking element and defining a second load-bearing surface adapted for abutting engagement with a load-bearing surface of the reverse locking element in a third operating mode.

9. The assembly as claimed in claim 1, further comprising a biasing member to bias one of the reciprocating member and the locking member.

10. The assembly as claimed in claim 9, wherein the biasing member biases the locking member towards an uncoupling position.

11. The assembly as claimed in claim 9, wherein the biasing member biases the reciprocating member to an extended position.

12. The assembly as claimed in claim 1, wherein the reciprocating member and the locking element are connected together so that the reciprocating member moves the locking element across the gap.

13. A coupling and control assembly including a sensor for providing an electrical signal for electronic transmission control, the assembly comprising: a controllable coupling assembly including first and second coupling members supported for rotation relative to one another about a rotational axis, the first coupling member having a first coupling face oriented to face radially with respect to the axis and having a locking element and a sensor, the second coupling member having a second coupling face oriented to face radially with respect to the axis and having a set of ferromagnetic or magnetic locking formations, the first and second members being positioned relative to each other so that the locking element and the sensor are in close-spaced opposition to the locking formations; and an electrome-

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chanical component including a reciprocating member, the component being supported so that the reciprocating member moves the locking element across a gap between the coupling faces in response to the component receiving an electrical control signal, the locking element abuttingly engaging one of the locking formations in a coupling position of the locking element to prevent relative rotation in one direction about the axis, the sensor sensing magnetic flux to produce an electrical output signal indicative of a speed of the relative rotation wherein a variable magnetic field is generated in response to rotation of the locking formations past the sensor.

14. The assembly as claimed in claim 13, wherein the second coupling member has a width and wherein each locking formation extends the entire width of the second coupling member.

15. The assembly as claimed in claim 13, wherein the sensor includes a magnetic field sensing element.

16. The assembly as claimed in claim 13, wherein the sensor is back-biased and wherein the locking formations are ferromagnetic.

17. The assembly as claimed in claim 13, wherein the set of ferromagnetic or magnetic locking formations comprise radially extending, angularly-spaced teeth.

18. The assembly as claimed in claim 13, wherein the component comprises a solenoid.

19. The assembly as claimed in claim 13, wherein the locking element is a radial pawl.

20. The assembly as claimed in claim 13, wherein the first coupling member is an outer coupling member and the second coupling member is an inner coupling member.

21. The assembly as claimed in claim 13, wherein the reciprocating member and the locking element are connected together so that the reciprocating member moves the locking element across the gap.

22. The assembly as claimed in claim 13, further comprising a biasing member to bias one of the reciprocating member and the locking member.

23. The assembly as claimed in claim 22, wherein the biasing member biases the locking member towards an uncoupling position.

24. The assembly as claimed in claim 22, wherein the biasing member biases the reciprocating member to an extended position.

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